

NAMES OF SOME SOUTH AMERICAN MAMMALS

BY WILFRED H. OSGOOD

Among required nomenclatural changes revealed in the preparation of a list of the technical names of South American mammals are the following to which it seems desirable that attention be called as early as possible.

Euphractus sexcinctus flavimanus Desmarest

- Tatou poyou ou Tatou a main jaune* AZARA, Quad. Paraguay, II, p. 142, 1801.
Loricatus flavimanus DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., xxi, p. 433, 1803
 (common name); *ibid*, xxiv, Tab. Meth. Mamm., p. 28, 1804.
Dasypus flavipes FISCHER, Zoognosia, III, pp. 122-124, 1814.
Dasypus gilvipes ILLIGER, Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin (1811), p. 108,
 1815-nomen nudum; LICHTENSTEIN, Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin (1814-
 15), p. 215, 1818.
Dasypus sexcinctus gilvipes THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (7), xx, p. 165,
 1907.
Euphractus sexcinctus gilvipes ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., xxxv, p.
 564, August 9, 1916.

The name *gilvipes*, now in use for the Paraguayan form of the six-banded armadillo, is antedated by two others, *flavipes* Fischer, 1814, and *flavimanus* Desmarest, 1804. The proper name for this form, therefore, is *Euphractus sexcinctus flavimanus* Desmarest.

Tolypeutes matacus Desmarest

- Tatou huitième, ou Tatou mataco* AZARA, Quad. Paraguay, II, p. 197, 1801.
Loricatus matacus DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., xxiv, Tab. Meth.
 Mamm., p. 28, 1804.
Tolypeutes conurus GEOFFROY, Rev. Zool., Paris, p. 137, April 1847; Comptes
 Rendus, xxiv, p. 575, January-June, 1847.

If the mataco of Azara is distinct from the Linnaean species (*trincinctus*), the name *conurus* should be replaced by *matacus* of Desmarest which has many years priority.

Zaedyus pichiy Desmarest

- Tatou septième, ou Tatou pichiy* AZARA, Quad. Paraguay, II, p. 192, 1801.
Loricatus pichiy DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., xxiv, Tab. Meth.
 Mamm., p. 28, 1804.

Dasypus ciliatus FISCHER, Zoognosia, III, p. 127, 1814.

Dasypus patagonicus DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., xxxii, pp. 491-492, 1819.

Dasypus minutus DESMAREST, Mamm., II, p. 371, 1822.

Euphractus marginatus WAGLER, Natürl. Syst. d. Amphibien, p. 36, 1830.

Of the three names given by Desmarest to the pichiy armadillo, the latest, *minutus*, is found most frequently in literature while the earliest, *pichiy*, seems to have been entirely overlooked. The name *minutus* has of late been replaced by *ciliatus* of Fischer, but this should give way to *pichiy*. A further synonym, rarely cited, is *Euphractus marginatus* Wagler, also based on Azara.

Cavia tschudii arequipæ nom. nov.

Cavia tschudii pallidior THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (8), xix, p. 158, January, 1917—not *Kerodon niata pallidior* Thomas 1902 [= *Cavia (Monticavia) niata pallidior*].

If *Monticavia* be regarded as no more than a subgenus of *Cavia*, then *C. t. pallidior*, 1917, is preoccupied by *K. n. pallidior*, 1902, and requires a new name. Mr. Thomas, who proposed both names, treats *Monticavia* as a full genus and therefore would make no change, but for those who wish to be consistent in opposing the recognition of slightly characterized groups as full genera, action as above is demanded.

Canis australis Kerr

Antarctic Fox PENNANT, Hist. Quad., I, p. 240, 1781.

Canis vulpes australis KERR, Anim. Kingd., p. 144, No. 259, 1792.

Canis antarcticus BECHSTEIN, Uebers. Vierf. Thiere Pennant, I., p. 271, footnote, 1799; SHAW, Gen. Zool., I, p. 331, 1800.

Canis (Pseudalopex) australis ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, p. 188, June 20, 1895.

Canis antarcticus ALLEN, Mamm. Patagonia, p. 153, Apr. 28, 1905.

Dusicyon antarcticus THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (8), XIII, pp. 353-354, March, 1914.

Although Allen in 1895 (l. c.) called attention to the priority of Kerr's name *australis* for the Falkland Island dog, the name has not been brought into use. Even Allen himself in 1905 (l. c.) fails to mention it and uses *antarcticus* of Shaw in discussing the subgeneric position of the species. Since its basis is identical with that of *antarcticus*,

it must be adopted and the type locality may be regarded as West Falkland Island to agree with the selection made by Thomas for *antarcticus* in 1914 (l. c.).

Chrysocyon brachyurus Illiger

Agouara-gouazou AZARA, Quad. Paraguay, I, p. 307, 1801.

Canis brachyurus ILLIGER, Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, (1811), pp. 109, 121, 1815.

Vulpes cancosa OKEN, Lehrb. d. Naturgesch., III, Zool., pp. 1036-1037, 1816.

Canis jubatus DESMAREST, Mamm., I, pp. 198-199, suppl. pl. 6, fig. 1, 1820.

Canis campestris WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., II, pp. 334-338, 1826.

Canis isodactylus AMEGHINO, Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, (3), VI, pp. 9-14, 1906.

As indicated above, the red wolf or maned wolf of southern Brazil, Paraguay, and northern Argentina should be called *Chrysocyon brachyurus*. The current name *jubatus* is antedated not only by *brachyurus* of Illiger but also by *cancrosa* of Oken and since all three are based on Azara, there can be no question as to the necessity of adopting the earliest.

C. campestris Wied was practically a substitute for *jubatus* on grounds of greater appropriateness. *C. isodactylus* Ameghino, as noted by Winge and Ihering (Rev. Mus. Paulista, viii, pp. 205-206, 1911), also appears to be a synonym.

Tayra barbara sinuensis Humboldt

Mustela sinuensis HUMBOLDT, Rec. d'Obs. Zool. Anat. Comp., I, pp. 347-348, 1812 (not later than August 7).

This name, based on specimens from the mouth of the Rio Sinu, Bolivar, Colombia, appears to have been overlooked. Whether it should displace a name already in use is uncertain, without specimens from the type locality. This locality lies almost equidistant from the Veragua District of Panama from which *T. b. biologiæ* Thomas, 1900, was described and the Santa Marta District of Colombia from which comes *T. b. irara* Allen, 1904.

Cebus xanthosternos Wied

Simia variegata HUMBOLDT, Rec. d'Obs. Zool. Anat. Comp., I, pp. 356, 362, 1812 (not later than August 7)—not *Simia* (*Sapajus*) *variegatus* Kerr, Anim. Kingd., Mamm., p. 79, No. 77, 1792 [= *Saimiri* sp.?].

Cebus variegatus GEOFFROY, Ann. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, xix, p. 111, October, 1812.

Cebus xanthosternos WIED, Reise nach Brasilien, I, p. 371, footnote, 1820; KÜHL, Beitr. Zool. vergl. Anat., p. 35, 1820; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., II, pp. 90-97, 1826—Boca d'Obu, near Belmonte, Bahia, Brazil.

Simia variegata Humboldt, as shown by Sherborn and Thomas (see Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (8), xii, p. 567, footnote, 1913), antedates *Cebus variegatus* Geoffroy. It is preoccupied by *Simia* (*Sapajus*) *variegatus* Kerr which refers to an unidentifiable squirrel monkey received from Antigua. The next available name seems to be *Cebus xanthosternos* Wied, 1820.

NOTES ON THE FOX SQUIRRELS OF SOUTHEASTERN
UNITED STATES, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A
NEW FORM FROM FLORIDA

BY ARTHUR H. HOWELL

The fox squirrels, throughout the greater part of their range in southeastern United States, dwell almost exclusively in open pine forests. In the mountainous regions of northern Alabama they are found to some extent in mixed timber (oaks, hickories, pines, etc.), and in central and southern Florida they inhabit also cypress swamps. On the southwest coast of Florida a well marked form has developed in the damp, dark forests of black- and red-mangrove which extend practically without a break from Marco Pass to Cape Sable and around the southern end of the peninsula to the shores of Biscayne Bay on the east coast.

In this region the animal is known as the 'black mangrove squirrel' and is said to be not uncommon. Several days spent in hunting through these mosquito-infested forests resulted, however, in seeing only one of the squirrels, which escaped before I could get a shot at it. The type was secured for me by an Indian boy, who knew where its home tree was located. Another specimen, examined while at Everglade, agreed closely with the type.

The National Museum collection (including that of the Biological Survey) contains a large series of fox squirrels from various parts of Florida and a few from southern South Carolina—the type region of *Sciurus niger*. Through the courtesy of the authorities of the Museum